



### **INDIA**

September 10, 1998 Country Fact Sheet

### **Current CBM Activities**

- Advanced Resources Inc. Estimates in Damodar Valley Basins
- India's Oil and Natural Gas Commission drilling in the Damodar Valley
- Great Eastern Energy Co. in the Raniganj coal field
- Reliance Gas Private Ltd. in eastern Raniganj basin
- GEF project
- Texaco Inc. coal seam exploration in the Cambay Basin area of Gujarat
- Mckenzie Methane

#### Key Factors in Energy Economy

- India is the world's 3<sup>rd</sup> largest coal producer. More than half of India's energy requirements is supplied by domestic coal. Of that, coal supports approximately 70% of the power generation. Coal production = 311 million short tons, coal consumption = 321 million short tons, net coal imports 10 million short tons (1996).
- India ranks 5<sup>th</sup> in proven coal reserves with nearly 70 billion tons.
- Oil accounts for 30% of India's total energy consumption.

# Potential Role of CBM in Energy Economy

- Given that there are large coal resources in India, CBM could play a substantial role in future activities.
- Coalbed methane could cut India's energy deficit and surging demand for imported natural gas.

#### **CBM Potential**

- Estimated resource base is between 30 tcf and 144 tcf.
  - (a) Estimates in the Damodar Valley range from 10 tcf to more than 114 tcf.
  - (b) Estimates in the Cambay Basin are about 11 tcf for coal seams between 2,000 and 5,000 ft deep.





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# Existing Policies Affecting CBM Development

- A New Petroleum Tax Code is pending approval. It offers CBM projects infrastructure status, which allow a 5-year tax holiday from the date production commences, and a 30% concession on income tax payable in the following 5 years. The government is considering whether to extend this period for an additional 2 years. This concession reduces the 48% tax rate on foreign operating companies to 33.6% during that period. No customs duties would apply. The companies will be subject to a base rate 10% ad valorem royalty, payable to the respective state government. An additional production-linked payment would be payable to the central government on a sliding scale based on the production level. This payment schedule has been kept as a biddable item. A nominal commercial bonus of \$300,000 would be paid on declaration of commercial assessment.
- 1997 Guidelines for the Semiprivatization of State-Run Coal Mines.
   This overhaul of the country's ailing coal mining industry offers mines to state-owned and private firms for captive consumption only.

#### Overseeing or Permitting Government Agencies

- Coal India Limited
- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas-governmental authority for the exploitation of CBM
- Directorate General of Hydrocarbons regulatory body responsible for preparing terms and conditions of contracts for CBM exploration and production and licensing, developing the block data packages, and maintaining oversight during the exploration and development cycle.

#### **Potential Barriers to**

Government controls over new investments in the coal industry.





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#### **CBM Development**

However, guidelines for foreign investment (January 1997) for local consumption of power allow more investment by private and foreign companies in coal mining.

- India's Oil and Natural Gas Commission has conventional oil and gas operations throughout the region, complicating ownership issues.
- Institutional problems regarding resource ownership and modalities of payment to the nationalized companies.

#### Donors/ Companies/ Investors Active in CBM

Essar Oil Co., U.S. Agency for International Development Program for Acceleration of Commercial Energy Research, ARCO, Phillips Petroleum Co. Texaco Inc., Reliance Gas Pricate Ltd., India's Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Gas Authority of India Ltd., Advanced Resources Inc, Great Eastern Energy Co., Amoco India Petroleum Co., Enron Exploration Co., Global Environment Facility





### INDIA PROJECT

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#### **Coalbed Methane Capture and Commercial Utilization**

Contact Information UNDP

Status Full Project

**Location** Jharia and Raniganj basins in the state of Bihar, India

**Technical Summary** 

The objectives of this project are to control greenhouse gas emissions and demonstrate the economic viability of harnessing coalbed methane, an important greenhouse gas, in the Indian coal mining sector. The full project is intended to build national capacity in the field of coalbed methane recovery and utilization.

The specific objectives are:

- Strengthen and increase institutional capacity
- Plan, engineer, and prepare for demonstration project
- Design, drill, and produce CBM
- Use the gas produced
- Develop an action plan for replication of successful activities
- Establish coalbed methane clearinghouse

### Estimated Capital and O&M Costs

- Total project cost US\$19 million
- GEF allocation US\$9.190 million
- India government co-financing US\$4.544 million
- Indian government (in-kind) US\$2.321 million
- UNDP co-financing US\$1.214 million
- Revenue US\$1.760 million





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#### **Sources of Revenue**

Savings enjoyed by the sample mines if the gas recovered is predominantly used for producing their own power.





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#### **Coalbed Methane Drilling in Northern Gujarat**

**Contact Information** Essar Oil Co.

Status Pilot complete

**Location** Near Mehsana, Gujarat, India

**Technical Summary** 

Starting in 1993, this was the first CBM drilling program in India. Under the program, three wells were drilled. Two of the wells, LBM No. 1 and LBM No. 2 are about 10km apart. Both wells were completed and stimulated. The third well, LBM No. 3, was drilled as an offset to LBM No.1 as part of a planned five-well pilot project.

Based on data from these three CBM wells and several dozen well logs from the surrounding area, it can be shown that the three main coal seams are consistently thick and laterally persistent throughout the Mehsana CBM project area. In addition, the gas content values are in the range of 200 cu ft/ton, surprisingly high given the low rank of the coal.

Proponents/ Sponsors of the Project Program for Acceleration of Commercial Energy Research,

U.S. Agency for International Development





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#### Amoco India Petroleum Co. in the Damodar Valley

**Contact Information** Amoco India Petroleum Co.

Status Suspended

**Location** Damodar Valley in the states of Bihar and West Bengal

**Technical Summary** In 1994, Amoco India Petroleum Co. was awarded a government

concession for coal seam gas evaluation in virgin coal at the Ranganj, Jharia, East Bokaro, and North Karanpura coal fields. Based on rank, thickness, and limited sorption isotherm data, Amoco India estimated coal seam gas resources of 10 to 24 Tcf and recoverable gas on the

order of 1.4 Tcf in the unmined coals of these fields.

Estimated Capital and O&M Costs

The project was estimated at US\$1 billion.

Proponents/
Sponsors of the Project

Amoco India Petroleum Co.

**Lessons Learned** 

In September 1996, Amoco India suspended the project because it was unable to secure a commitment from the government to fund or build a gas pipeline into the remote Damodar fields. Furthermore, a mutually satisfactory production agreement for gas sales could be realized.





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#### Reliance-Texaco Inc. in the Cambay Basin

Contact Information Texaco Inc.

**Status** Pending government approval

**Location** Cambay basin in northern Gujarat, India

**Technical Summary** Operators estimate the field's potential productivity at 5.7 to 14 million

 $m^3/d$ .

Estimated Capital and O&M Costs

Up to US\$1 billion could be invested over the next 8 years.

Proponents/
Sponsors of the

**Project** 

Reliance Industries Ltd.